

REMARKS

Claims 1-61 remain pending in the present application. Claims 1, 4, 5, 7, 12, 13, 16, 17, 23, 29, 30, 32, 34, 45-48, 52-57, and 59-61 have been amended.

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 112

Claim 57 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. According to the Office Action, “barcode recognition does not make sense for the US bills of claim 54 because US bills do not have bar codes.” Office Action, p. 2, lines 14-15. In view of the amendment to claim 57, Applicant respectfully submits that the rejection has been rendered moot. In particular, claim 57 now recites: “The method of claim 54 wherein the act of receiving a stack of documents includes receiving some documents bearing a barcode, and further comprising using the image data output signals for reading a bar code on the documents.” Therefore, barcode recognition makes sense in the context of claim 57. Accordingly, withdrawal of the rejection is in order and is respectfully requested.

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 1-54 and 58-61 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Pat. No. 6,573,983 to Laskowski (“Laskowski”) and U.S. Pat. No. 6,109,522 to Force et al. (“Force”). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection, because the applied references fail to teach or suggest each and every element of the claims. In addition, the Office Action fails to establish sufficient grounds for a *prima facie* case of obviousness, because it proposes improper modifications to the teachings of the applied references.

Independent claims 1, 32, 34, 45-48, 52-54, and 59

Independent claim 1, recites “a single set of a plurality of dispensing receptacles, ... each dispensing receptacle being vertically arranged with respect to each of the other dispensing receptacles.” Independent claim 32, 34, 45-48, 52-54, and 59 recite similar language.

One basic requirement for a *prima facie* case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is that the prior art references must teach or suggest each and every element recited by the claims. *See, e.g., M.P.E.P. § 2143.* The Office Action asserts that Force discloses the claimed

limitations directed to dispensing. *See* Office Action, p. 5, lines 8-16. In particular, the Office Action points out that Force teaches “that different storage locations are used for different denominations.” Office Action, p. 5, lines 12-13. Referring to FIG. 1, however, Force explains:

The document storage and recovery areas include recycling canisters 92, 94, 96 and 98. . . . Each of the recycling canisters shown include four storage areas therein. These are represented by storage areas 100, 102, 104 and 106 in canister 94. The storage areas provide locations for storing documents that have satisfactorily passed through the central transport. Documents are preferably stored in the storage areas with documents of the same type. Documents stored in the storage areas can later be removed therefrom one at a time and delivered to other customers.

Force, col. 12, lines 54-65. FIG. 1 of Force clearly shows that the storage areas, *e.g.*, storage areas 100, 102, 104, and 106, are *horizontally* arranged with respect to each other. As such, each storage area in Force is not *vertically* arranged with respect to the other storage areas, as required by the claims. In general, Force is completely silent on requiring a vertical arrangement of all of the storage areas. Moreover, Laskowski fails to cure the deficiency of Force, because Laskowski is directed to “identifying the type and validity of documents” (*see, e.g.*, Laskowski, col. 1, 12-17) and fails to even contemplate the configuration of storage areas in an ATM machine.

Indeed, the Office Action explains that the vertical stacking recited in the claims relates to the desire for the device to take up less space on a desktop, but concedes that the applied references fail to teach a denominating machine and currency dispenser adapted to fit on a desktop. *See* Office Action, p. 5, lines 17-18; p. 8, lines 3-4. Thus, the Office Action also concedes that Force and Laskowski fail to disclose a vertical stacking configuration.

In an attempt to cure the admitted deficiencies in the applied references, the Office Action states:

However, the examiner takes the view that adjusting the size of the machine is a matter of obvious design choice, with the motivation to allow bank tellers to both take deposits and provide cash to customers using a single machine that fits on the counter where they work. Certainly for a number of years, banks have had denominating machines that fit easily on a desktop for tellers to assist customers and currency dispensing is no more complex. Adjustments can be made that include reducing storage capacity of bills at many places, reducing the thickness of steel walls and other security features as well as shrinking the screen size. Witness the size range of computers and note that computers with equivalent capability can have very small or very large footprints and sizes.

Office Action, p. 5, line 19-p. 6, line 4. Applicant respectfully submits that the Office Action has failed to provide sufficient support for the assertions in this cited passage. In particular, the motivation provided by the Office Action for adjusting the size of the ATM of Force and

Laskowski relates to advantages for *bank teller* operations. Force and Laskowski, however, fail to suggest that their teachings are applicable to the area of bank telling. Indeed, their teachings are directed to *automated* banking machines, which actually eliminate the need for bank tellers by allowing customers to conduct banking on their own. Accordingly, the motivation provided by the Office Action finds no support in the applied references. Nor is the cited motivation supported by the Office Action's discussion of the size range of computers, a subject that has even less bearing on the operations of a bank teller. Indeed, the Office Action's attempt to stretch the teachings of Force and Laskowski into the area of bank telling to arrive at the claimed invention where such teachings fail to exist indicates that the Office Action is applying impermissible hindsight. *See M.P.E.P. § 2142* (explaining that "impermissible hindsight must be avoided and the legal conclusion must be reached on the basis of the facts gleaned from the prior art.").

Without the benefit of the present specification, the Office Action cannot provide a motivation for vertically arranging a plurality of dispensing receptacles as recited in the claims. As such, the Office Action cannot assert that the recited limitation is merely an obvious rearrangement of parts. As the Board of Patent Appeals in *Ex parte Chicago Rawhide Mfg. Co.*, 223 USPQ 351, 353 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1984), explained:

The mere fact that a worker in the art could rearrange the parts of the reference device to meet the terms of the claims on appeal is not by itself sufficient to support a finding of obviousness. The prior art must provide a motivation or reason for the worker in the art, *without the benefit of appellant's specification*, to make the necessary changes in the reference device.

See M.P.E.P. § 2144.04 VI. C. (emphasis added.)

In addition, the vertical arrangement of a plurality of dispensing receptacles recited by the claims would require a significant departure from the teachings of the applied prior art. As explained above, Force specifically describes the use of canisters 92, 94, 96, and 98 that are each configured to include a plurality of horizontally arranged storage areas. Moreover, Force teaches a particular configuration of transport segments 108, 110, 112, and 114 and canister delivery transports 124, 126, 128, and 130 as shown in FIG. 1 for moving documents to and from the storage areas. *See, e.g.*, Force, col. 12, line 66-col. 13, line 11. Any rearrangement of the storage areas would also require a rearrangement of these transport components that is neither taught nor suggested by Force. In addition, the teachings of Force are directed to solving

problems associated with the use of *standard* currency canisters with ATM's. *See, e.g.*, Force, col. 1, line 43-col. 3, line 60. As such, any rearrangement of the storage areas in Force would also require reconfiguration of the currency canisters and would render the object of Force's invention moot. Thus, Force clearly does not contemplate any modification of the canisters, and any such modification would be far more than an insignificant design choice. According to the *M.P.E.P.*, the configuration of a claimed device is not a matter of choice which a person of ordinary skill in the art would have found obvious if there is evidence that the particular configuration is "significant." *See M.P.E.P.* § 2144.04 IV. B. (citing *In re Dailey*, 357 F.2d 669, 149 USPQ 47 (CCPA 1966)).

Furthermore, one of the problems addressed by Force is the high frequency at which currency canisters must be periodically replaced to replenish the supply of currency in ATM's. *See* Force, col. 2, lines 4-7. In other words, Force attempts address capacity problems that prevent ATM's from holding a sufficient supply of currency without requiring frequent attention. These capacity problems would be exacerbated by reducing the size of the ATM as suggested by the Office Action. Specifically, the configuration of canisters and storage areas shown in FIG. 1 of Force appears to maximize storage capacity. Any modification to this configuration might produce an undesired reduction in capacity. Therefore, Force actually teaches away from combining its ATM with the modification suggested by the Office Action. Such evidence of such teaching away constitutes evidence of non-obviousness that must be considered. *In re Bell*, 991 F.2d 781, 26 USPQ2d 1529 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *See also M.P.E.P.* § 2145 D. 2. (explaining that references cannot be combined where reference teaches away from their combination.)

Moreover, because the capacity problems addressed by Force would be exacerbated by reducing the size of the ATM, the modification in size and configuration suggested by the Office Action would render the ATM of Force unsatisfactory for its intended purpose and would change its principle of operation. As the *M.P.E.P.* states, "[i]f proposed modification would render the prior art invention being modified unsatisfactory for its intended purpose, then there is no suggestion or motivation to make the proposed modification." *M.P.E.P.* § 2143.01 V. Additionally, "[i]f the proposed modification or combination of the prior art would change the principle of operation of the prior art invention being modified, then the teachings of the references are not sufficient to render the claims *prima facie* obvious." *M.P.E.P.* § 2143.01 VI.

In view of the foregoing, neither Force nor Laskowski teach or suggest vertically arranging a plurality of dispensing receptacles as recited by independent claims 1, 32, 34, 45-48, 52-54, and 59. Furthermore, the Office Action fails in its attempts to cure the deficiencies of the applied references by stating that adjusting the size of the machine or rearranging the parts of the machine is a matter of obvious design choice. The Office Action has failed to establish that the prior art supports its suggested modification to the teachings of the applied references, and as such, fails to establish sufficient grounds for a *prima facie* case of obviousness. Accordingly, withdrawal of the rejection of the claims is in order and is respectfully requested.

Independent claims 4, 5, 7, 12, 13, 17, 23, 29, 30, 60, and 61

Independent claim 4 recites “the one or more output receptacles being vertically displaced from the input receptacle” and “wherein the dispenser retainer section is positioned above the currency denominating module.” Independent claim 5 recites “wherein the input receptacle, the dispensing receptacle, and the output receptacle are vertically arranged with respect to each other.” Independent claims 12, 17, 23, 60, and 61 recite similar language as recited above for claim 5. Independent claim 7 recites “one or more output receptacles positioned lower than the single input receptacle” and “two or more dispensing receptacles positioned higher than the input receptacle.” Independent claim 13 recites “wherein the input receptacle, the output receptacle, the first dispensing receptacle, the second dispensing receptacle being vertically arranged with respect to each other.” Independent claim 29 recites “wherein when the kit is assembled the output receptacle, the input receptacle, and the dispenser receptacle are vertically arranged with respect to each other.” Independent claim 30 recites “when a dispensing module is coupled to the transport mechanism, the input receptacle, the one or more output receptacles, and the dispensing module are arranged vertically with respect to each other.”

According to the Office Action:

Force discloses an area in the ATM for receiving a deposited stack of currency notes from a customer (column 13, lines 66+) “a customer is enabled to insert a stack of documents indicated 146 in FIG. 5 into the delivery/reject area 60”. As the abstract of Force makes clear, after denominating, these stacks are sorted and then moved into storage canisters, this naturally involves output receptacles.

Office Action, p. 4, lines 6-10. Initially, Applicant points out that the Office Action fails to point out expressly which aspects of the applied prior art correspond specifically with the claimed

elements, *i.e.*, the input receptacle, the output receptacle, and the dispensing receptacle. However, the Office Action appears to assert that the delivery reject area 60 corresponds to the claimed input receptacle while the storage canisters 92, 94, 96, and 98 and their storage areas shown in FIG. 1 correspond to the claimed output receptacle. However, as described previously, the Office Action also appears to assert that the storage canisters 92, 94, 96, and 98 and their storage areas correspond to the claimed dispensing receptacle. *See* Office Action, p. 5, lines 8-13. Thus, according to the Office Action, the same structure in Force apparently corresponds to both the claimed output receptacle and the claimed dispensing receptacles. As the same structure cannot be arranged vertically with respect to *itself*, Force cannot teach or suggest that the input receptacle, the output receptacle, and the dispensing receptacle are vertically arranged with respect to each other.

Laskowski fails to cure the deficiency of Force, because Laskowski is directed to “identifying the type and validity of documents” (*see, e.g.*, Laskowski, col. 1, 12-17) and fails to even contemplate the configuration of receptacles in an ATM machine. Moreover, as described above, the Office Action concedes that Force and Laskowski fail to disclose a vertical stacking configuration, but has failed to establish how such vertical configuration would be an obvious modification of the ATM taught by Force and Laskowski.

Therefore, the applied prior art fails to disclose each and every element of independent claims 4, 5, 7, 12, 13, 17, 23, 29, 30, 60, and 61, or render the claims obvious. Accordingly, withdrawal of the rejection is in order and is respectfully requested.

Independent claims 16 and 30

Independent claims 16 recites “a first output receptacle for receiving processed bills, the first output receptacle being externally accessible to a user during normal operation.” Claim 30 recites “one or more output receptacles externally accessible to a user during normal operation.” As discussed above, the Office Action appears to assert that the storage canisters 92, 94, 96, and 98 of Force and their storage areas correspond to the claimed output receptacle. *See* Office Action, p. 4, lines 6-10. However, FIG. 1 of Force clearly shows that the storage canisters and their storage areas are disposed *inside* the housing 12, and thus are not “externally accessible to a user during normal operation” as recited in the claims.

In addition, although Force appears to teach an input/output area 50 adjacent to an opening 52 (see Force, col. 11, lines 56-58), Force only teaches the use of a *single* output area rather than more than one output receptacle as recited in the claim 16. Indeed, Force explains that “[i]f the amount of the withdrawal is authorized, the control system of the machine looks up the storage locations of the various bill denominations at a step 502, and calculates a *bill mix* to be provided to the customer at a step 504.” Force, col. 30, lines 50-53 (emphasis added). Because Force teaches that the bills dispensed from the ATM are mixed and not organized in any particular way, there would be no reason to employ more than one output area to keep the bills organized.

Once again, Laskowski fails to cure the deficiency of Force, because Laskowski is directed to “identifying the type and validity of documents” (see, e.g., Laskowski, col. 1, 12-17) and fails to even contemplate the configuration of output receptacles in an ATM machine.

Therefore, the applied prior art fails to disclose each and every element of independent claims 16 and 30, or render the claims obvious. Accordingly, withdrawal of the rejection is in order and is respectfully requested.

Independent claims 51 and 58

Independent claims 51, and 58 generally recite *dispensing receptacles* that are “externally accessible to a user during normal operation of the machine.” As discussed above, the Office Action appears to assert that the storage canisters 92, 94, 96, and 98 of Force and their storage areas also correspond to the claimed dispensing receptacle. See Office Action, p. 5, lines 8-13. However, FIG. 1 of Force clearly shows that the storage canisters and their storage areas are disposed *inside* the housing 12, and thus are not “externally accessible to a user during normal operation” as recited in the claims. Indeed, because Force is directed to an ATM that is accessible to customers, *i.e.*, the general public, the currency inside the ATM must be secure from theft. Therefore, the storage canisters and their storage areas clearly cannot be “externally accessible to a user during normal operation.” Laskowski fails to cure the deficiency of Force, because Laskowski is directed to “identifying the type and validity of documents” (see, e.g., Laskowski, col. 1, 12-17) and fails to even contemplate the configuration of dispensing receptacles in an ATM machine.

It is noted that claims 51 and 58 have not amended, and thus, their limitations were previously presented. However, the Office Action is completely silent regarding externally accessible dispensing receptacles and appears to have ignored the limitation. Applicants respectfully remind that “[a]ll words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art.” *M.P.E.P.* § 2143.03 (citing *In re Wilson*, 424 F.2d 1382, 1385, 165 USPQ 494, 496 (CCPA 1970)).

Therefore, the applied prior art fails to disclose each and every element of independent claims 51 and 58, or render them obvious. Accordingly, withdrawal of the rejection is in order and is respectfully requested.

Claims 3, 9, 10, 11, 44, 50, and 52

Additionally, with respect to at least claims 3, 9, 10, 11, 16, 44, 50, and 52, these claims recite specific dimensions for aspects of the claimed invention. As described previously, the Office Action has failed to properly establish why it would have been obvious to adjust the size of the ATM taught by Force and Laskowski. Moreover, adjusting the size and reconfiguring aspects of the ATM to reach the claimed invention would require significant modifications and would cause the ATM perform in a manner contrary to the object of the cited prior art. Therefore, the limitations regarding dimensions are not disclosed by, nor rendered obvious, by Force and Laskowski. As the *M.P.E.P.* indicates, a claim reciting dimensions can be patentably distinct if a device having the claimed dimensions would perform differently than the prior art device. *See M.P.E.P.* § 2144.04 (citing *Gardner v. TEC Systems, Inc.*, 725 F.2d 1338, 220 USPQ 777 (Fed. Cir. 1984)). There is no evidence in the record that the ATM taught by Force and Laskowski could be reconfigured to fall within the claimed dimensions and there is certainly no evidence that one skilled in the art could reconfigured such ATM to fall within the claimed dimensions without undue experimentation. For example, claim 10 recites a footprint of less than about 325 square inches and claim 11 recites a volume of less than about 12,000 cubic inches. Both Force and Laskowski are assigned to Diebold, Inc. Diebold, Inc. markets of recycle-type ATM device – the 3030 Bulk Cash Recycling ATM – which appears to correspond to the device of FIG. 1 of Force. The 3030 device has footprint of about 790 square inches and a volume of about 45,700 cubic inches. See accompanying 3030 sheets. Accordingly, there is no

evidence in the record that the ATM taught by Force and Laskowski could be reconfigured to fall within the claimed dimensions without undue experimentation. Nor is there any evidence that one skilled in the art having knowledge of the ATM taught by Force and Laskowski would have even thought to radically change and reconfigure it so as to achieve a device falling within the claims of the present application. Accordingly, withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

Dependent claims

Applicants respectfully submit that the claims depending on independent claims 1, 4, 5, 7, 12, 13, 16, 17, 29, 30, 32, 34, 45-48, 51-54, 58, 59 and 60 are also allowable for at least the same reasons as their base claims.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 55 and 56 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. Applicant appreciates the finding of allowable subject matter in these claims. Although base claim 54 is allowable as described above, claims 55 and 56 have been written in independent form as suggested in the Office Action. Therefore, withdrawal of the objection is in order and is respectfully requested.

Conclusion

The Applicant believes that the claims are in a condition for allowance and action toward that end is earnestly solicited. If there are any matters which may be resolved or clarified through a telephone interview, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact the Applicant's undersigned attorney at the number indicated.

New claim fees in the amount of \$440.00 are believed due. The Commissioner is authorized to charge these fees and any other fees which may be required in connection with this amendment (excluding the issue fee), or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 50-4181, Order No. 247171-000306USPT.

Respectfully submitted,

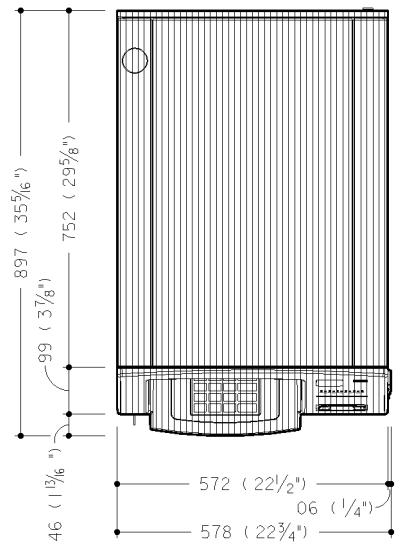
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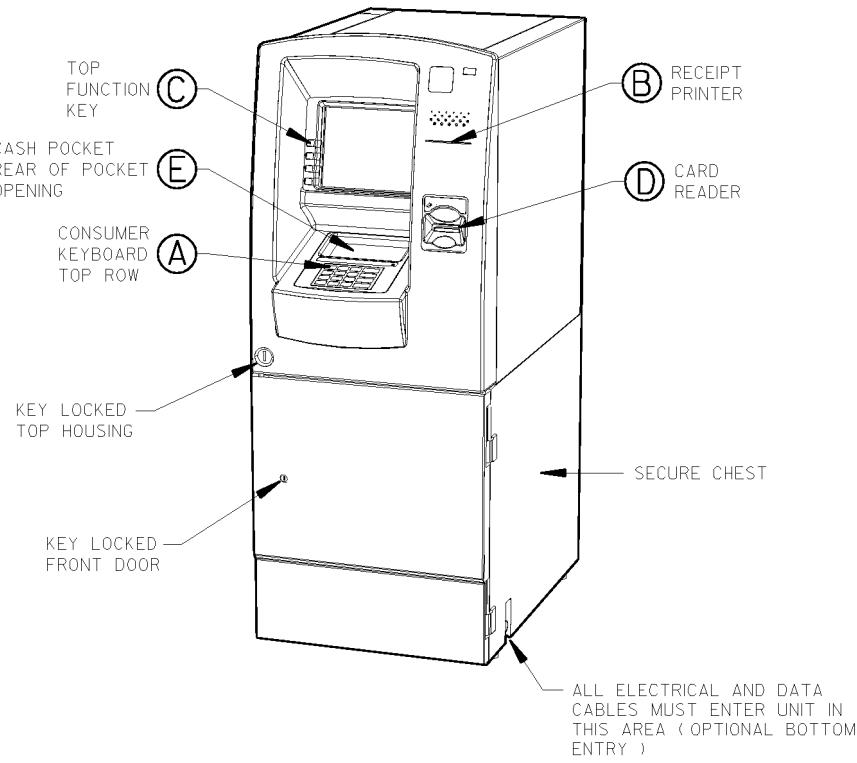
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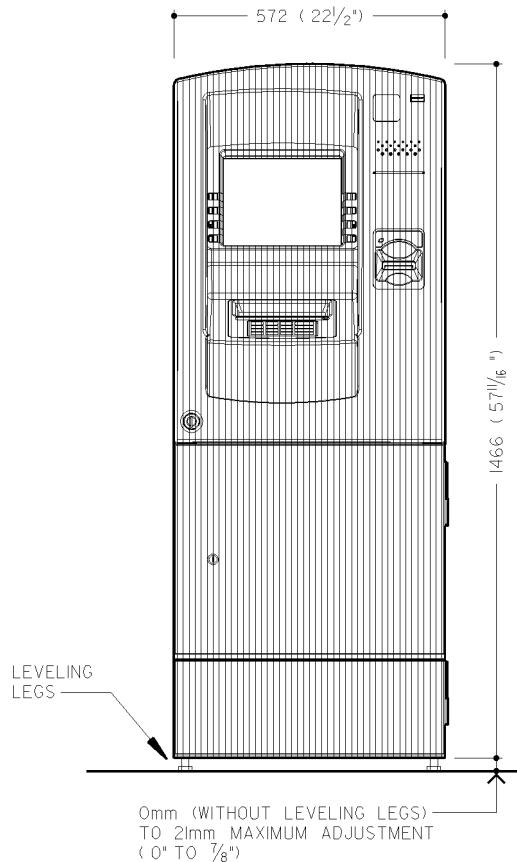
Attorneys for Applicants



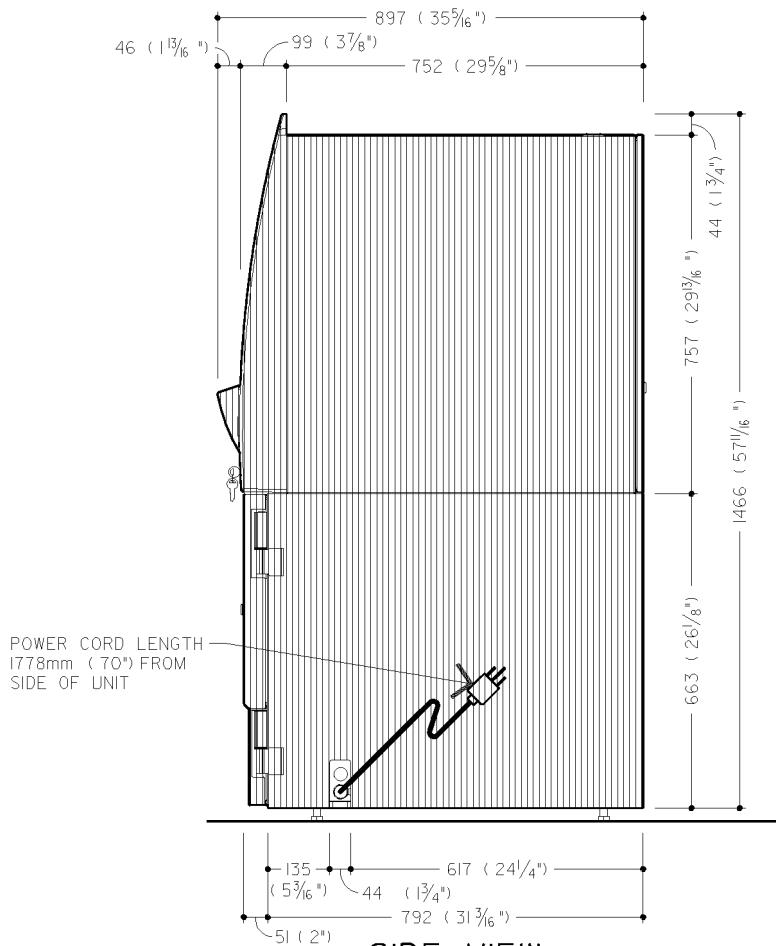
PLAN VIEW



PERSPECTIVE



FRONT VIEW



SIDE VIEW



CONDUIT AND JUNCTION BOX REQUIREMENTS

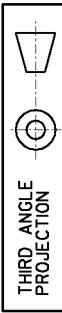
- 1 25mm (1") METAL CONDUIT FROM ALARM CONTROL CABINET JUNCTION BOX TO 102mm(4") SQ. X 54mm (2 1/8") DP. JUNCTION BOX (ALL BY E.C.) DIEBOLD TO PROVIDE FLAT COVER WITH TAMPER SWITCH.
- 2 WHEN "SECUMATIC" AFTER HOUR DEPOSITORY IS TO BE CONNECTED TO ATM UNIT, E.C. TO RUN 19 mm (3/4") METAL CONDUIT FROM 102 mm (4") SQ. X 54mm (2 1/8") DP. JUNCTION BOX TO AFTER HOUR DEPOSITORY.
- 3 E.C. TO RUN 19 mm (3/4") LIQUID TIGHT FLEX METAL CONDUIT OR 19mm(3/4") RIGID CONDUIT FROM JUNCTION BOX TO CABLE CONNECTING PLATE.
- 4 19mm (3/4") METAL CONDUIT AND UNSWITCHED ELECTRICAL SUPPLY TO 102mm(4") SQ. X 54 mm (2 1/8") DP. JUNCTION BOX WITH RECEPTACLE WITHIN 1778mm (70") OF SIDE OF FRONT CONNECTING PLATE, BOTTOM CONNECTION MUST BE COMPENSATED ACCORDINGLY (ALL BY E.C.) (SEE POWER REQUIREMENTS).
- 5 E.C. TO SUPPLY COMPATIBLE RECEPTACLE FOR COUNTRY SPECIFIC PLUG-IN CONNECTOR SUPPLIED WITH UNIT. POWER CORD LENGTH 1778mm (70") FROM SIDE OF UNIT.

FOR DESK TOP MODEMS- NO CONDUIT REQUIRED FOR DATA LINE CABLE. MODEM MUST BE INSTALLED WITHIN 12802mm (42'-0") CABLE RUN OF THE UNIT.

DATA CABLE MUST BE AT LEAST 51mm (2") FROM ANY A.C. POWER CABLE.

DESK TOP MODEMS MUST BE WITHIN 1828mm (72") OF A STANDARD, SINGLE PHASE, THREE-WIRE OUTLET.

DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES
(DIMENSIONS IN INCHES)



NOTE:

JUNCTION BOXES MUST BE LOCATED WITHIN 1778mm (70") OF CONNECTING PLATE, (LENGTH OF ELECTRICAL POWER CABLE PROVIDED WITH UNIT). LOCATE IN AN EASILY ACCESSIBLE AREA.

BOXES CAN BE FLUSH MOUNTED WITH CONCEALED CONDUIT FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION OR BOXES CAN BE SURFACE MOUNTED WITH EXPOSED CONDUIT FOR EXISTING CONSTRUCTION.

SPECIFICATIONS

PHYSICAL SECURITY

THE SECURITY SAFE MEETS THE BANK PROTECTION ACT 82 STAT 295, 12 USC 882, AND MEETS THE ATTACK TEST PER UL 291-15. THE SAFE DOOR HAS A POSITIVE RELOCKING FEATURE. THE SAFE DOOR IS CONTROLLED BY A GROUP 2M COMBINATION LOCK WITH OR WITHOUT KEYLOCKING DIAL CAPABILITY OR OPTIONAL ELECTRONIC LOCK.

ALARM PROTECTION

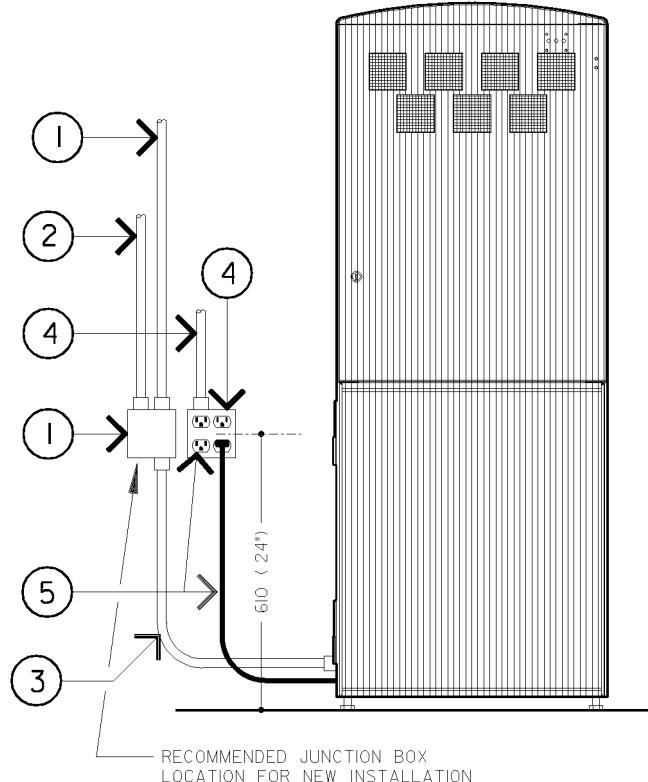
THE UL-LISTED SAFE IS EQUIPPED WITH A BASIC ALARM SENSOR PACKAGE. THE BASIC PACKAGE INCLUDES A SAFE DOOR OPEN SWITCH, ALARM SHUNTING SWITCH, AND RATE-OF-RISE HEAT SENSOR.

	CONSUMER KEYBOARD TOP ROW (A)	RECEIPT PRINTER (B)	TOP FUNCTION KEY (C)	CARD READER (D)	CASH POCKET REAR OF POCKET OPENING (E)
HEIGHT (FROM BOTTOM OF UNIT)	920 (36 3/16")	1235 (48 5/8")	1191 (46 7/8")	1039 (40 7/8")	940 (37")
DEPTH (FROM FRONT VERTICAL EDGE OF FASCIA)	86 (3 3/8")	38 (1 1/2")	197 (7 3/4")	35 (1 3/8")	225 (8 7/8")

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*ALL DIMENSIONS AND DESIGN CRITERIA SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

FILE NO.177-443 REV.2



BACK VIEW

POWER REQUIREMENTS

THE ATM REQUIRES A SINGLE-PHASE THREE-WIRE UNSWITCHED POWER OUTLET. WIRING TO THE ATM MUST INCLUDE A THIRD-WIRE EARTH GROUND (CONDUIT GROUND IS NOT ACCEPTABLE). THE POWER SUPPLIED MUST BE AS SPECIFIED BELOW:

100-125 VAC (+6%,-10%) 50Hz (+/-0.5%) SINGLE PHASE
100-125 VAC (+6%,-10%) 60Hz (+/-0.5%) SINGLE PHASE
200-240 VAC (+/-10%) 50Hz (+/-0.5%) SINGLE PHASE
200-240 VAC (+/-10%) 60Hz (+/-0.5%) SINGLE PHASE

POWER TO THE ATM MAY BE A BRANCH OR DEDICATED SERVICE AND MUST BE PROTECTED BY A SAFETY QUICK-DISCONNECT DEVICE TO BREAK LINE VOLTAGE (SUCH AS A CIRCUIT BREAKER AT THE ELECTRICAL SERVICE PANEL). THE QUICK DISCONNECT DEVICE (OR CIRCUIT BREAKER) MUST TURN OFF THE LINE VOLTAGE IN THE AMPERAGE SPECIFIED BELOW.

100-125 VAC SERVICE, DISCONNECT AT 20 AMPERES
200-240 VAC SERVICE, DISCONNECT AT 10 AMPERES

OTHER ELECTRONIC DEVICES SHARING POWER ON A COMMON BRANCH CIRCUIT MUST CONFORM TO THE SAME CONDUCTED INTERFERENCE STANDARDS AS THE ATM.

POWER USAGE

MACHINE STATUS	SYSTEM CONFIGURATION
IDLE (NO TRANSACTION)	260 WATTS
TRANSACTION (DISPENSE) IN PROGRESS	410 WATTS

- 1 CTP PROCESSOR, MOTORIZED CARD READER, THERMAL CONSUMER PRINTER, DOT MATRIX JOURNAL PRINTER OR ODM, FOUR-HIGH RECYCLER, PRESIDER ALARM AND COLOR VGA MONITOR

HEAT OUTPUT

1399 BTU/HR MAX. (DISPENSE 1 - 887 BTU/HR (IDLE)

OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

SAFE LOCATION 10° C TO 38° C (50° F TO 100° F)
RELATIVE HUMIDITY (NON-CONDENSING)
20 TO 80% AT 32° C (90° F),
20 TO 55% AT 38° C (100° F)

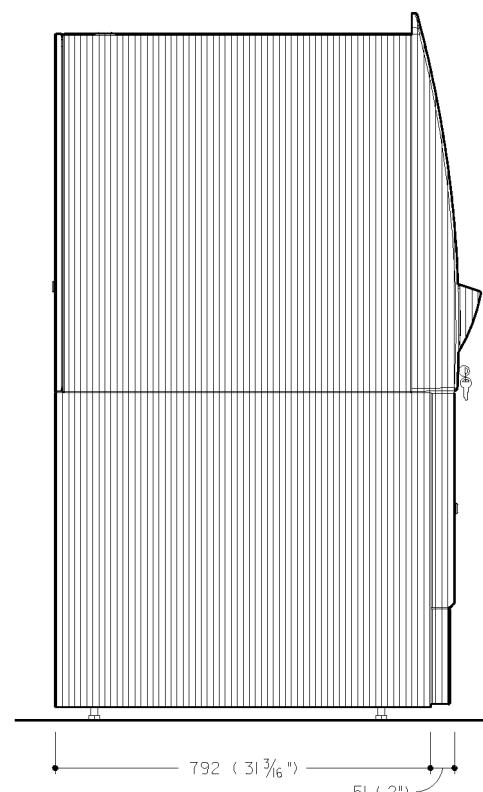
LIGHTING CONSIDERATIONS

SELECT A LOCATION WHERE THE ATM'S CONSUMER INTERFACE WILL NOT BE SUBJECTED TO DIRECT SUNLIGHT OR HIGH LEVELS OF AMBIENT LIGHT.

DO NOT PLACE THE ATM IN AN AREA WHERE ITS CONSUMER INTERFACE WILL BE EXPOSED TO LIGHT LEVELS GREATER THAN 1,000 LUX (93 FOOT-CANDLES). LIGHT LEVELS GREATER THAN 1,000 LUX (93 FOOT-CANDLES) CAN CAUSE ERRATIC OPERATION OF THE BULK CASH RECYCLING MODULE IN THE ATM.

WEIGHT OF UNIT

535 kg (1,180 LBS.)



SIDE VIEW

CALL 1-800-999-3600

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONSSIGNAL CABLE RUN CONSTRAINTS

THE FOLLOWING CHART ITEMIZES THE PHYSICAL SPACING REQUIREMENTS OF THE SIGNAL CABLE RUN WITH RESPECT TO OTHER POWER AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CABLE RUN.

TYPE OF ELECTRICAL RUN	POWER OF ELECTRICAL RUN		
	BELOW 2 KVA	2-5 KVA	ABOVE 5 KVA
FLUORESCENT, NEON OR INCANDESCENT LIGHTING FIXTURES	127 mm (5")	127 mm (5")	127 mm (5")
UNSHIELDED POWER LINE OR ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	127 mm (5")	305 mm (12")	610 mm (24")
UNSHIELDED POWER LINES OR ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT WITH SIGNAL CABLES ENCLOSED IN GROUNDED CONDUIT	64 mm (2 1/2")	152 mm (6")	305 mm (12")
POWER LINES IN GROUNDED CONDUIT WITH SIGNAL CABLES IN GROUNDED CONDUIT	28 mm (1 1/8")	76 mm (3")	152 mm (6")

SIGNAL CABLE INSTALLATION CONSTRAINTS

RELATIVE CARE IS REQUIRED WHEN INSTALLING SIGNAL CABLES IN CONDUITS. UNLIKE POWER AND LIGHTING CABLE, SIGNAL CABLES HAVE SMALL CONDUCTORS AND LIGHT INSULATION AND WILL NOT WITHSTAND AS MUCH STRAIN IN INSTALLATION. THE FOLLOWING CHART SUMMARIZES SOME COMMON CONDUIT PARAMETERS. THE SUM OF THE CROSS-SECTIONAL AREAS OF CABLES BEING INSTALLED IN CONDUIT SHOULD NOT EXCEED 40% OF THE AREA OF THE CONDUIT.

CONDUIT SIZE (INCHES)	INTERNAL DIAMETER (INCHES)	AREA-SQUARE INCHES			
		100%	40%	33%	25%
1/2"	.622	.30	.12	.099	.075
3/4"	.824	.53	.21	.175	.132
1"	1.049	.86	.34	.283	.215
1 1/4"	1.380	1.50	.60	.495	.375
1 1/2"	1.610	2.04	.81	.673	.510
2"	2.067	3.36	1.34	1.109	.840

FOR CONDUIT RUNS 15.25 METRES TO 30.5 METRES (50 TO 100 FEET), NOT MORE THAN 33% OF CONDUIT AREA SHOULD BE USED.

FOR CONDUIT RUNS OVER 30.5 METRES (100 FEET), NOT MORE THAN 25% OF CONDUIT AREA SHOULD BE USED.

EACH 90° CONDUIT BEND MAY BE ESTIMATED AS EQUAL TO THE FRICTION OF A 9.15 METRES (30 FOOT) LENGTH STRAIGHT LEVEL CONDUIT. IF MORE THAN TWO 90° BENDS ARE USED IN CONDUIT RUN, INSERT A PULL BOX.

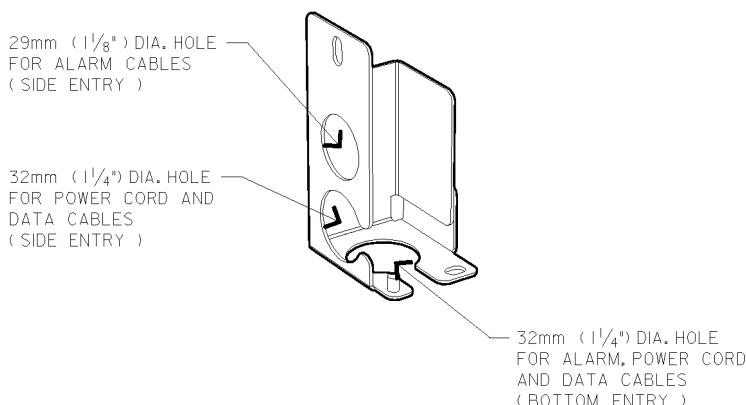
ELECTRO STATIC DISCHARGE

STATIC ELECTRICITY CHARGES ARE BUILT-UP AS A RESULT OF CONTACT WITH CERTAIN FLOOR COVERINGS AND FURNITURE. A DISCHARGE OF THIS BUILD-UP CAN CAUSE DISCOMFORT TO PEOPLE AND POSSIBLE INTERFERENCE WITH ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT. THE FOLLOWING PRECAUTIONS SHOULD BE TAKEN WHENEVER POSSIBLE TO REDUCE THE CHANCE OF STATIC DISCHARGE PROBLEMS.

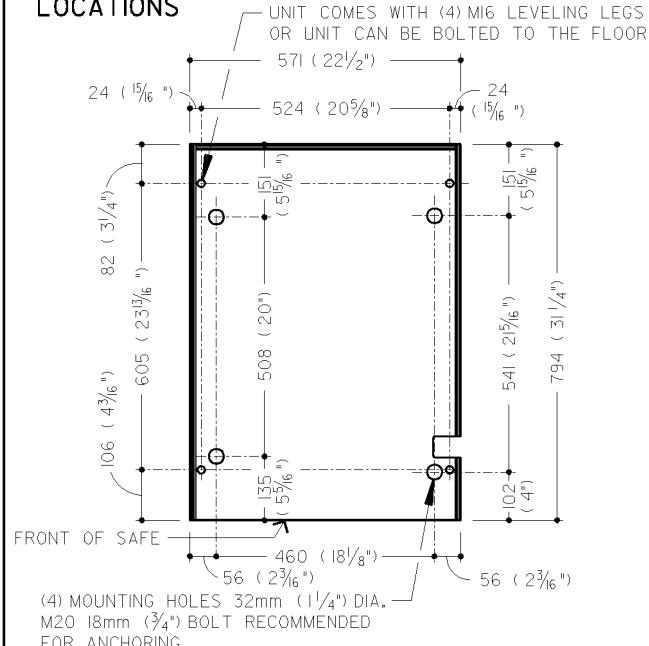
AVOID RELATIVE HUMIDITY VALUES OF LESS THAN 40%. TREAT FLOOR COVERINGS AROUND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT WITH STATIC REDUCING AGENTS COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE.

EXTERNAL CABLING

PLEASE REFER TO THE APPROPRIATE ATM LITHO FOR DETAILS FOR TERMINAL CABLE ACCESS. JUNCTION BOXES, CONDUIT, ETC., ARE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CUSTOMER AND ARE NOT SUPPLIED BY INTERBOLD. LOCAL CODES WILL DICTATE LOCATION AND MATERIALS TO BE USED IN ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS.

POWER/DATA CABLE PLATE**NOTE:**

ELECTRICAL AND DATA CABLING ENTERS THE ATM THROUGH A CABLE ENTRY OPENING ON THE SIDE OF THE SAFE. CABLES ENTERING THE ATM PASS THROUGH THE POWER CABLE PLATE WHICH IS ATTACHED TO THE INSIDE WALL OF THE SAFE OVER THE CABLE ENTRY OPENING. CABLING CAN ENTER FROM THE SIDE OR OPTIONAL FROM UNDER THE ATM. THE CABLE ENTRY OPENING IS ON THE LEFT SIDE OF THE SAFE AS VIEWED FROM THE REAR OF THE ATM.

LEVELING LEGS AND FLOOR MOUNTING HOLE LOCATIONS**PLAN VIEW**



SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

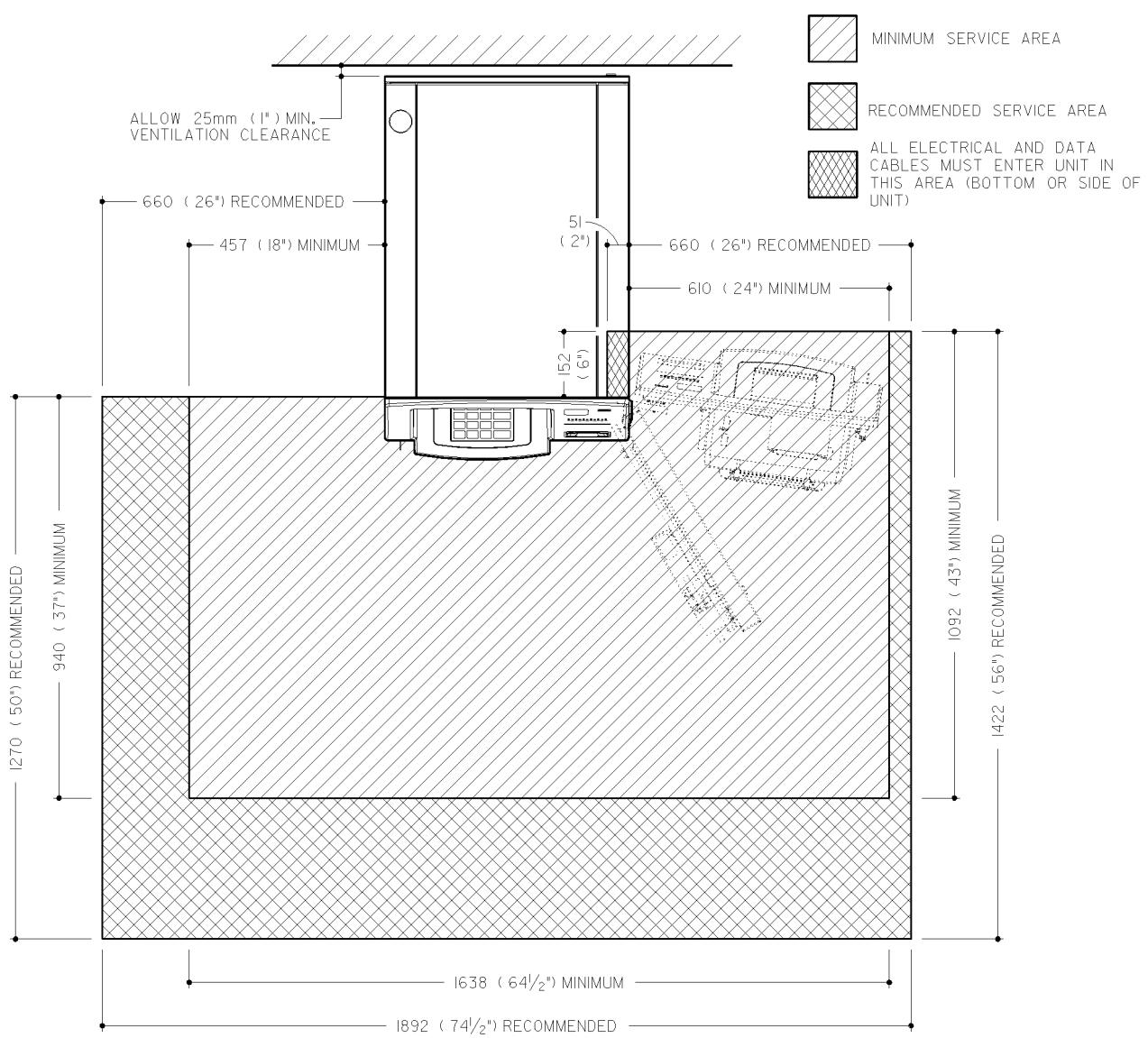
DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES
(DIMENSIONS IN INCHES)



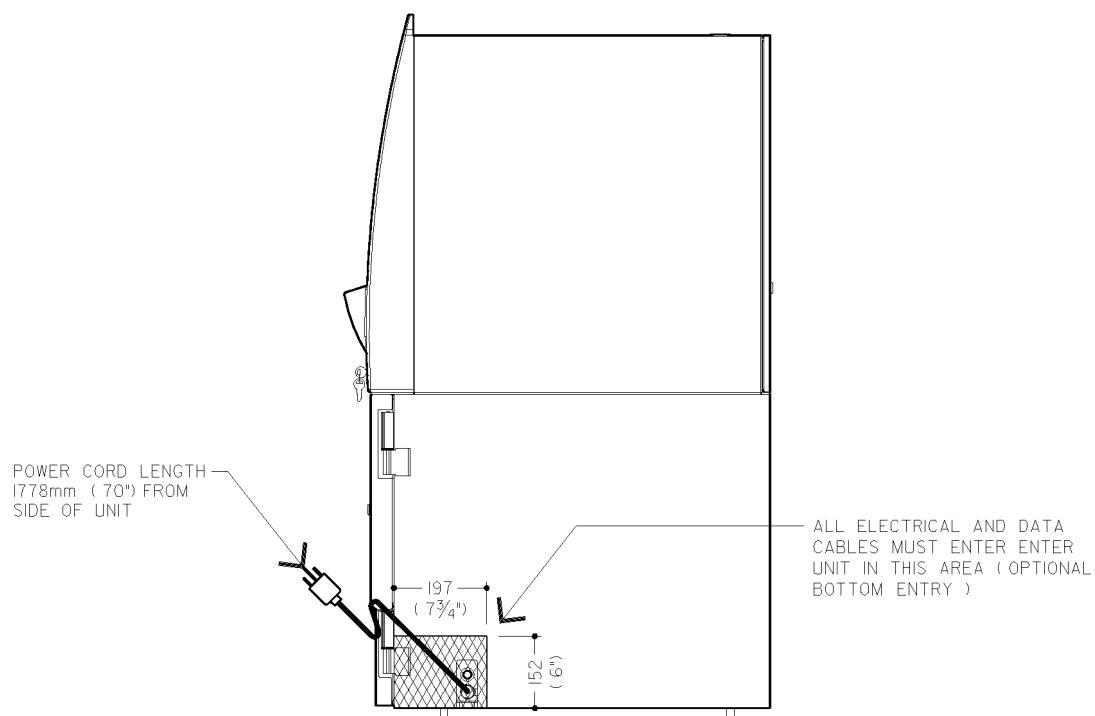
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*ALL DIMENSIONS AND DESIGN CRITERIA
SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

FILE NO.177-443 REV.2



PLAN VIEW



SIDE VIEW